

U.S. BENZOL PLANTS NOW ARE BOOMING

**Demand for Explosives Created
by War Has Built Up Thriving
Industry.**

The demand for explosives to fill war ordnance has created a new industry in the United States.

Benzol and toluol, indispensable raw materials from which explosives, dyestuffs, and other chemical products are manufactured, are in great demand, and plants for their production have been built.

Reports made to C. E. Leshner, of the United States Geological Survey, by all of the by-product coke plants in the country, indicate that the output of benzol and other oil products in 1915 amounted to 13,942,763 gallons, in connection with which there were produced 761,256 pounds of naphthalene, a solid crystalline substance.

Some of the benzol-recovery plants, which consist essentially of a complicated system of absorption towers, pumps, stills, and storage reservoirs, were in operation at the beginning of the year, but many were built during the early months of 1915. Several of the plants are not equipped to separate the different oils found in the crude, and 7,322,570 gallons, more than half of the total output, was reported as crude benzol and light oil and was shipped in tank cars to refineries connected with powder works and other chemical industries.

In the 6,620,993 gallons of oils refined at the place of recovery, there were 4,832,939 gallons of 100 per cent benzol, 1,515,727 gallons of toluol, and 470,425 gallons of solvent naphtha.

Thirty-one coke-making establishments with 4,093 by-product ovens contributed to this total, and it is estimated that between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 tons of coal were carbonized in the ovens that furnished the gas from which the oils were recovered.

The annual capacity of the benzol-recovery plants now in operation is estimated at more than 20,000,000 gallons, and with the completion of plants now building will probably exceed 22,000,000 gallons.

Benzol, normally selling for 20 cents a gallon, in September brought as high as \$1.75 for immediate shipment and 65 cents on contract toluol, with a normal price of 25 cents, was sold for as much as \$6 a gallon for immediate delivery, and was contracted for at \$1.25 per gallon.

RECEPTION PLANNED FOR W. R. C. CHIEFS

**Department of Potomac to Entertain National Officers Late
This Week.**

Mrs. Mamie Palmer Dorsey, president of the Department of the Potomac, Women's Relief Corps, is arranging a reception to be given late this week to Mrs. Carrie Alexander Bahrenburg, national president of the W. R. C., and the national officers who are coming to Washington to attend the National Council of Women. There will be several social functions in honor of the visitors.

Mrs. Dorsey has named the following committees:

Legislation—Isabel Worrell Ball, chairman; Josephine C. Kelton, Doris B. Hendrix; Julia Mason Layton, and Georgianna D. An Fleck.

Hospital—Morse Elizabeth Buckles, chairman; Ethel Faugh Abbott, Elizabeth R. White, Jennie T. Cusie, and Josephine Ford.

Pension—Nora B. Atkinson, chairman; Mary V. Goude, Rosemary Ritter, Elizabeth R. Davis, and Marie A. B. Mac.

Lincoln Post, No. 3, G. A. R., and its auxiliary, Lincoln Relief Corps, No. 6, at a joint meeting installed the following officers:

Lincoln Post—Commander, Jeremiah W. Smith; vice, Thomas J. James; clerk, James J. B. Norwood; surgeon, R. B. Harlow; chaplain, J. S. Walker; quartermaster, George J. Rose; adjutant, C. H. O'Leary; patriotic instructor, J. Walker; officer of the day, George W. Street; and officer of the guard, James J. B. Norwood.

Lincoln Relief Corps—President, Georgianna Evans; senior vice president, Nellie Baxter; junior vice, Mary Bowen; chaplain, Mary E. Baker; recorder, Anna Peck; secretary, Moree Buckles.

The retiring commander of Lincoln Post, Archie Burgess, was presented a chest of silver. Mrs. Marion M. Lewis, the retiring president of Lincoln Corps, was presented a handsome chair.

**Granite State Residents
Will Meet Tonight**

The New Hampshire Association will meet tonight at the parlors of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, 522 Sixth street northwest. There will be a reception to Congressman E. H. Wason of New Hampshire and those present will be Senator J. H. Gallinger and Congressman C. A. Suloway. New Hampshire residents, including W. H. Carter of Mass., are invited.

Refreshments will be served, and musical features presented.

TODAY'S BEST FILMS

By GARDNER MACE.

Constantine Collier in "The Toughest of Men" (Majestic). Good. Columbia. Twelfth and F streets.

Holbrook Blinn in "Life's Whirlpool" (Majestic). Adapted from the story by Henry C. Rowland. Pathé. Ninth and E streets.

Frank Campana, Dorothy Gish, and Owen Moore in "The Usual Suspects" (Majestic). Adapted from the story by Gilbert Parker. Pathé. Ninth and E streets.

Oleg Petrov in "What Were Poppies?" (Metro Pictures). The garden, 621 Ninth street.

Bliss Milford and Howard Estabrook in "The Usual Suspects" (Majestic). Adapted from the story by Henry C. Rowland. Pathé. Ninth and E streets.

Pauline Frederick in "Bella Donna" (Majestic). Adapted from the story by Robert Hughes. Famous Players. Ninth and E streets.

Note—These selections are made from programs prepared by the managers of the theatres concerned, and no responsibility is assumed for any changes without notice to the Times. They are based on the publicity of the houses and the producing company and not on personal inspection, except in special cases.

PHOTOPLAYS AND PHOTOPLAYERS

By GARDNER MACE.

Walthall Worked as Real Ditch Digger as Well as in Film Play

While there has been much said of the constructive value of motion pictures, it is not generally known that their constructive value, in the early days of their growth at least, was a bit too literal for some of the actors and actresses to properly appreciate. In those days it was necessary to do many things not now required, to obtain permission to use certain desired settings. The making of plays was not looked upon with the favor that it now demands.

It was not possible for directors to put members of their companies to work with regular laborers in the streets or on the docks or in construction gangs without making extraordinary contracts with the people who do that sort of thing regularly for a living to gain the necessary permission. Even D. W. Griffith was not averse to bargaining in strange ways with people who had the "locations" he wanted to use for settings for scenes in his early plays.

Henry B. Walthall, the present Esanay star, who is most highly regarded by motion picture patrons as well as by people who appreciate artistic dramatic work, had a very distinct reminder of Mr. Griffith's possibilities as a bargainer on the first day he appeared in a film play.

"I was an Italian laborer in my first picture," says the Esanay star. "I didn't know anything about moving pictures, but I had become convinced that there was a great future in them, and decided to give them a try. D. W. Griffith was my first director. He told me what I was to do in the first scene was to dig a ditch. I was to be digging a ditch when my little daughter brought my dinner pail. A tramp was to come along and because my daughter begged me to help the tramp, I shared my food with him."

Mr. Walthall began making the picture in a deserted ditch. He was cautioned not to look at the camera, and when the order was given he started digging. He dug and dug and kept on digging until at last he threw down his shovel, exhausted.

"Where is my daughter with my dinner pail? How much longer do I have to dig?" he demanded.

"Not much longer," said Griffith. "Just until you dig along that stone there. We're not taking the picture now, but you keep on digging, and promised the contractor that if he would let us use this ditch you would extend it three feet!"

G. M.

This Week's Photoplays

CRANDALL'S.

Considerable interest is attached to the presentation at Crandall's "Theater today of the film play that has been made from the novel 'McTeague' by the late Frank Norris, in which Hildred Blinn is starred by the World Film Corporation. The writer of the scenario has taken the title of the play from the novel, and the production has been made so that the story follows the action of the novel in rather complete form. Mr. Blinn visualizes the principal character in a most complete way and he is given excellent support by a cast headed by Paula Marshall.

The play, "The Whirlpool," will be repeated tomorrow.

Lulu Glaser is to be the star Wednesday and Thursday in a production by the Universal Film Company called "Love's Pilgrimage to America." The play was especially written for Miss Glaser and was designed to give her opportunity to play the role of a girl who made her musical comedy star of note. Friday and Saturday a type of modern morality play will be presented in the Metro Corporation's production of "Black Pearl." The play deals with the drug evil largely and serves to introduce Grace Little, Edward Brennan, and Grace Valentine.

LEADER.

The film play that has been made from Robert Hichens' novel, "Bella Donna," with Paula Marshall, as the heroine, will be presented at the Leader today. The notable feature of "Bella Donna" in its film form is the unusually fine series of settings given the play. Thomas Holding plays the leading man's role. The play will be repeated tomorrow.

The famous production of "Carmen" with Geraldine Farrar as the star, is being presented at the Leader Wednesday and Thursday. This production is regarded as one of the most important of the year because of the fame of the star and the excellence with which the play was staged. Wallace Reid and Pedro de Cordoba play the leading roles in support of Miss Farrar.

Dustin Farnum in the film adaptation of Booth Tarkington's novel, "The Gentleman From Indiana," will be the attraction Friday and Saturday. Great care was exercised in the production of this feature and some of the effects obtained are unusual. The film is a production of the Famous Players company.

CRANDALL'S APOLLO.

While the presentation of Donald Brian in "The Voice in the Fog," from Harold MacGrath's story, was the important film feature at Crandall's Apollo today, the patrons of the house were more particularly interested in the announcement that the theater is shortly to be made the headquarters of the famous Triangle productions.

These plays are produced by the company which includes David W. Griffith, Thomas Ince, and Mack Sennett, as its chief directors, and the productions are shown in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago at regular theater prices. The Apollo is the first neighborhood theater in Washington to secure these features.

Tomorrow the special production of the World Film Corporation, "The Siren Song," which features Charles Trowbridge and Mlle. Diane, will be shown. The program for Wednesday includes "The Usual Suspects," "The Garden," and "The Usual Suspects."

Friday and Saturday Hazel Dawn and John Mason will be seen in "The Fatal Hour" and "The Usual Suspects," respectively. On Friday Richard Butler, former leading man of the Fox Players, will be seen in "The Rights of Man," and on Saturday Henry Kolker & the star in "The Warning."

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G. M.



MRS. PEGGY HOPKINS.
The Washington society girl who has just joined the Metro motion picture forces.



Uncle Harry Explains About the Sinking of the Ancona

CRANDALL'S.

Uncle Harry entered the front door and reached for the light button, two figures rushed at him from behind the hallway.

"What are you doing?" asked Uncle Harry. "I'm looking for my coat," said the first figure. "I'm looking for my hat," said the second figure.

"Where is your coat?" asked Uncle Harry. "I'm looking for it," said the first figure. "I'm looking for it," said the second figure.

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THE BEST Photoplay Department in WASHINGTON

PLAN FEDERAL HELP FOR DRUG INDUSTRY

**Bureau of Mines May Ask Congress to Act to Prevent
Medicine Famine.**

(Continued from First Page.)

And such like, the prices of their natural elements, drugs of various kinds, before beyond the reach of those whom they attack.

Congress May Act.

The Bureau of Mines has investigated the famine of drugs derived from coal products, and may recommend to Congress the passage of a bill to secure the insurance of American wholesale druggists that if they start plants for the manufacture of the basic materials for synthetic drugs they will not be driven out of business at the close of the European war by price-cutting and the dumping of great quantities of raw material on the United States market.

Secretary Redfield has recommended to Congress that the manufacturers in this country be given such an assurance, and the Bureau of Mines is considering making a similar suggestion to the board of health in connection with the drug shortage, although due primarily to the cessation of coal tar products shipments, is partly attributable to the enormous price increases of leaves, barks, and roots needed by American manufacturers.

Castor oil, for instance, which was purchased for 2 cents a pound before the war, now brings 15 cents, and is getting scarcer every day. The reason for this increase is said to be an embargo placed by Great Britain on the export of castor beans from India. Practically all castor beans from which the oil is made are grown in India. The war has put a stop to the export of the seed, and few countries wish to waste their land by growing it.

Price of Quinine Leaps.

Quinine has jumped from 2 cents an ounce to \$1.25. Quinine comes from the bark of the cinchona tree, which grows in Holland. That country practically supplies the world with the bark.

Germany has contracted with Holland for nine-tenths of her cinchona bark, hence the decrease in shipments to this country, and so say the manufacturing druggists. The high price of quinine, "resolute," used extensively in the treatment of pulmonary diseases, has increased in price from 50 cents a pound to \$1.25. Germany has placed a control of the cinchona supply of the world and have placed embargoes on its shipment.

Glycerine and carbolic acid are used in enormous quantities in the manufacture of explosives and other war munitions. This is said to be the reason carbolic acid, which was sold for 15 cents, is selling for \$2 a pound instead of 15 cents, the price before the war. Glycerine is sold for 50 cents.

Little carbolic acid can be bought even at 10 cents a pound, and it is predicted that it will soon disappear from the market entirely. This would be a hard on sufferers from rheumatism, because carbolic acid comes from carbolic acid, and is one of the most efficacious and widely used remedies for rheumatism.

Potassium permanganate used extensively as a disinfectant, particularly by boards of health for fumigating large institutions where infectious and contagious diseases have been discovered, sells for \$2.50 a pound, compared with 15 cents before the war broke out.

Britain Controls Mercury Trade.

The world's mercury trade is controlled by Great Britain. Great quantities of mercury are being used in the field hospitals in Europe for the treatment of wounds. This, together with an embargo on mercury, has boosted the price of the drug from 50 cents a pound to \$2.50. With it went bichloride of mercury tablets, a recent favorite of its consumers. In consequence thereof, it costs three times as much to shuffle off the mortal coil with bichloride of mercury tablets as it did before the war. A pound of mercury product has increased in price from 50 cents a pound to \$2.50.

Salol and phenacetine, two of the principal weapons with which doctors fight grip, are coal tar by-products, and consequently have become greatly increased. Salol, which could be bought for 50 cents a pound before the war, now sells for \$2.50 a pound, and phenacetine has jumped from 25 cents an ounce to \$1.25. Phenolphthalein, used extensively in the manufacture of laxatives, is also a coal tar by-product, and has jumped from \$2.50 a pound to \$10.

Jollidolone, used to a large extent in the treatment of heart disease, comes from the leaf of a tree raised exclusively in Germany, which is said to account for the fact that the price has vaulted from 2 cents to \$10 a pound.

Manna and senna, popular as household remedies, have also become scarce. In Italy and Egypt, respectively, and embargoes have been placed on both. Manna sells for \$1.25 now, as it used to be 15 cents.

Hoosier Hooligan.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 10.—Paul Resch, who tried to act as peace-maker in a gun fight, was shot five times, while Joe Catalano, who caused the trouble, escaped unhurt.

**FOR BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, BRONCHIAL
ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH**

Cheapest Remedy Made at Home—128 Teaspoons for 25 Cents

The first 30 persons calling at O'Donnell's Drug Store will be entitled to a regular 50¢ bottle of Schiffmann's New Concentrated Expectorant for half price (25¢) by presenting the coupon below, properly signed. With a view to giving those who have not yet used this new excellent remedy an opportunity of trying it, in the treatment of Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Severe Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness, its merits, these druggists are willing to allow the public the profit which they would otherwise make and the proprietors are willing to lose money on the same, so as to give them an opportunity of trying it, at partially their expense, knowing it will be found the best medicine ever used by anyone.

Even though not in need of a Cough or Cold Medicine at the present time, it will pay to buy now, as some such medicine is sure to be required before the winter is over, but this remedy cannot be obtained at less than full price again. Besides making this reduction, these druggists guarantee this remedy just the same as Dr. Schiffmann's famous Asthma-cure, and will return the money in every single instance if it does not give perfect satisfaction and even more—if it is not found the best remedy ever used for any of the above complaints.

This excellent remedy is sufficiently concentrated so that 50 cents' worth, when mixed at home, with simply one pint of water (according to printed directions) makes a whole family supply (128 teaspoonsful) while bottles of the old, regular, ready-made kinds, of doubtful merit, and without a guarantee, usually average 20 to 25 teaspoonsful.

It is prepared from strictly harmless plants, contains absolutely no chlorine, opium, morphine, or any narcotic or injurious drugs which do most common remedies, and can therefore be given to children with perfect safety. It is pleasant to take and children are fond of it. Besides absolutely no risk is run in buying this remedy whatever the quantity of the above, well-known, reliable druggists, who will refund your money if it is not found the best remedy ever used.

If a neighbor or friend could be induced to divide and pay for half the quantity, the cost would thus only be about 12¢ to each.

**THE "ENDLESS CHAIN"
DANGER OF CATARRH**

S. S. S. the Proper Safeguard

Catarrh is a "cold" in its chronic form. The air is filled with bacteria which is taken into the mouth and nose through the process of breathing. When the body is in a healthy condition no harm results. But with our modern methods of indoor living and sedentary occupations, the mucous membranes are usually not able to "throw-off" this harmful bacteria, making catarrh a very common ailment. These germs breed and multiply, causing inflammation, and blood rushes to the membranes to fight off the bacilli. When the blood is in a vicious condition its "defensive" efforts are successful, otherwise the "cold" "hangs on"—turns into catarrh.

Catarrh is chronic inflammation of the mucous membranes. Mucous membranes are the lining on all the internal cavities of the body. Get that! ALL cavities! There is the "endless chain" element of danger.

The only way to treat catarrh is to purify the blood. The safest way to do this is to take S. S. S. Write us for special advice. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Georgia.—Adv.

**PLAID FOR CLOTHING
FOR POLISH CHILDREN**

**Twenty Century Club Women
Making Garments for Little
Refugees.**

A plea for cast-off garments for the destitute children in Poland today was sent out by women of the Twenty Century Club. These women are making garments for refugee children now being cared for in France. They also are sending clothing to the sufferers in Poland, as the way to that country now is open.

The work is being conducted under the civic section war relief committee of the club. The committee's request states that "Clothing which might under other circumstances be left until the spring housecleaning, would be much appreciated now."

Mrs. Ernest Bucknell, at the Dupont, and Mrs. Frank Baker, 1901 Biltmore street, are receiving the clothing. Bundles will be called for if desired.

**WASHINGTON NURSE
RECOMMENDS IT NOW**

Relieved of Constipation,
weak, nervous, dizzy head-
aches, recommends "Dreco"
to her patients.

Since the introduction of the new medicine, "Dreco," in Washington hardly a day passes but some person comes in and speaks in the highest terms about it. Only yesterday, Mrs. E. Bagley, of 309 Sixth street northwest, who is a trained nurse, called upon Mr. Fulton at O'Donnell's Drug Store, where he is meeting the local people and explaining the merits of the new medicine, and handed him the following signed statement:

"For some time I have been suffering from constipation, and my head aches, nervous headache and constipation. I felt tired and my limbs ached all the time. A friend of mine who is also a nurse, advised me to take Dreco, which I did. I have now taken one bottle, and the results accomplished from this one bottle is astonishing. I feel like a different woman now and have no more tired, weak or jittery spells and constipation entirely relieved. I can now recommend it to all my patients, who were recovering from spells of sickness, to build them up."

Dreco is a combination of roots, herbs, larks and berries designed to relieve constipation, stomach trouble, catarrh, liver and kidney ailments, rheumatism, and all troubles arising from poor elimination by those organs whose duty it is to carry off the waste matter from the system. Just how successful it is, is shown by the statements which are daily published from people who have tried it and been benefited.

At O'Donnell's Drug Stores are selling it, and at the main store, 904 F street, the Dreco Man is giving daily demonstrations. The price is \$1.00 a bottle.—Adv.

**Painful Swollen Vein
Quickly Relieved
and Reduced**

Mrs. F. M. Bender, of Federal, Kansas, writes an interesting account of her success in reducing a severe case of enlarged veins that should be operated upon. She writes: "I suffered with badly swollen and painful veins in my leg for some time, and was told that I must have an operation. I tried many remedies, but nothing helped. I then tried Luans Horning, and in a few days the swelling was gone, and the pain was relieved. I am now perfectly well, and I can recommend Luans Horning to all who suffer from enlarged veins."—Adv.

LUANS HORNING

Sole: 14 South end of Highway 10, New Orleans, La.
Free automobile from 10th and 15th Sts.

**DRUG PRICES BEFORE WAR
AND NOW COMPARED**

Drug.	1914 Price.	1915 Price.
Quinine, per ounce.....	\$0.28	\$1.25
Calomel, per pound.....	.90	2.35
Bromides, per pound.....	.40	\$5 to \$6
Carbolic acid, per pound.....	.18	\$2.00
Mercury, per pound.....	.80	2.30
Chloroform, per pound.....	.60	1.01
Creosote, per pound.....	.60	6.50
Potassium permanganate, per pound.....	.15	2.30
Glycerine, per pound.....	.22	.70
Paraldehyde, per pound.....	.80	3.20
Manna, per pound.....	.30	1.25
Senna, per pound.....	.15	.40
Castor Oil, per pound.....	.09	.18
Phenolphthalein, per pound.....	2.50	10.00
Salol, per pound.....	.80	9.00
Salicylic acid, per pound.....	.60	3.00
Phenacetine, per ounce.....	.33	1.25
Aspirin, per ounce.....	.43	1.10
Epsom salts, per pound.....	.02	.07
Mothballs, per pound.....	.03	.17
Bichloride of mercury tablets.....	150 per cent increase	
Peroxide, (gross of 1-4 pound bottles).....	6.00	10.00